TWO SPECIALS

THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL NO. 1:

English and American Worsbed Suitings, regular \$20 and \$25 values, this week-

SUIT TO ORDER, \$15.00.

SPECIAL NO. 2:

Suitings that were \$10 and \$12.50, this week-

SUIT TO ORDER, \$9.25.

ment. Our prices are as low as ready-made and our work infinitely better.

Morton C. Stout & Co., TAILORS, 826 E. MAIN STREET.

"BIZZY" AGAINST US

HE SAYS THE WAR IS DUE TO AMERICAN PROVOCATION.

" CHANGE OF FRONT.

It "Means Retrogression in the High Sense of Civilization"-The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance-Americans Not Anglo-Saxons.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) FRIEDRICHSRUHE, May 18.-The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and aggravated the swelling of his legs, and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here, and is disquieted about his patient. The Prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of the Associated Press, from members of the family, has been able to obtain the views of the former Chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo Saxon alliance, as expressed by the Prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance they are as follows: Prince Bismarck condemns the war out-

right. He says it is due to systematic American provocation, which finally be came unbearable. He added WASHINGTON INSINCERE.

"The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere.

"My views are well understood. I have always held that war is only defensible after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be wholesome intermeddling policy, leading to unavoidtraditional peace policy, and in order to maintain her position she must become a military and a naval power-an expensive which her geographic position rendered unnecessary. "America's change of front means re-

trogression in the high sense of civiliza-This is the main regretable fact

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Regarding the speech made on Friday last by Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Birmingham, Prince Bismarck said: The importance thereof depends upor whether Mr. Chamberlain's private opin ions are those of the British Govern ment. Close: Anglo-American relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and would be unserviceable to

Besides, it is a mistake to call the Americans Anglo-Saxons. Theirs is a mixed blood-British, Irish, German, French, and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate to-day. This dwelling on so-called race interests is nonsense in politics. Look at the Russo-French agreement and the Dre Look at Politics are not dictated by such far-fetched sentimentalities. "Germany's duty, plainly, is to main tain her interests by carefully nursing the good neighborship of the European

PROTECTION OF TAMPA.

Work Being Completed-Suspicion

Characters Being Watched. TAMPA, FLA., May 18.-General Lu ow, of the engineer corps, spent the after acon at Port Tampa, completing arrang ments for the protection of the harbor Coast-defence work at Egmont and Mullet Keys, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, is being pushed to completion, and the viege guns now here will be sent down in a few days to be mounted on the bat-

Hundreds of camp-followers are scattered around town, among the number being several suspicious characters, who have been seen loitering around the in-To-night a guard of fifts men from the Seventeenth Infantry stationed in the neighborhood of the large

water-tank at Tampa Heights.

Members of General Wade's staff are packing up their personal effects, prepara tory to removing to Chickamauga, where General Wade has been appointed to the command of one of the three army corps

One regiment of Ohio volunteers joined the troops at Lakeland to-night. Five regiments are now in camp there.

regiments are now in camp there.
Governor Bloxam, of Florida, who is here organizing the First Florida Regiment, to-day appointed Frank H. Brown vice-president of the Plant System, a

The steamship Cape Charles arrived at Port Tampa to-day from New Orleans.

First North Carolina Ordered to Tampa.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.—(Special.)— The First Regiment, North Carolina Vol-unteers, to-night received orders to proceed to Tampa. It will leave to-morrow. It has fifty officers and 332 enlisted men.

Soldiers Eager for the Fray. MOBILE, ALA., May 18.-The daily routine in the camp of the regiments was broken by not a single incident to-day. The officers and soldiers are eagerly awaiting orders to proceed to the

Don't worry, but use Elastic Starch.

ON EVE OF MOVING. The Second Ragiment Almost Ready to Start Southward.

EXPECTED TO MARCH SATURDAY, But the Order May Not Come from the Department Until Sunday.

THE FOURTH WILL FOLLOW SOON. It is Expected All the Men Will Be Ordered from Camp Lee by Middle of the Week-No Virginia Briga

If the opinion of a regular army offi-cer stationed here, who has been in very close communication with the War Department, be correct, the Second Virginia Regiment will start to Tampa Saturday

night or Sunday, The last company composing the regiment will be mustered in by to-morrow Don't buy a ready-made gar- night. The fact will be at once reported Secretary Alger, and immediate marching orders are expected. These may not come before Sunday morning, but there is little doubt of their being received some time Saturday.

Among the officers and men of the Second there was a general flutter of ex-pectation last night at the prospect of soon moving to the front. And there soon moving to the front. And there was elation, also, for a fact very noticeable to everybody during the last war is equally apparent among the Virginia soldiers of to-day-they are tired of inac-tion. "To the front!" is the universal cry.

ARE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT. To those who have not enlisted, and have no intention of doing so, this appears inexplicable, and if they know nothing of the temper of the men at Camp Lee they may decline to believe that the oldiers want to see service. Two hours pent with the men any of these fine afternoons will convince the sceptical that the boys who have donned the livery of Uncle Sam are anxious to fight. It can only be explained on the theory that the front is the natural place for the soldier—

camp-life is unnatural and irksome. The officers are preparing for early departure. The field officers are securing horses, and all the commissioned men ire arranging officers' messes. staff officers are away from Richmond, having obtained leave to go home and at-tend finally to matters of business, but all those of the Second will report here this afternoon.

BE MUSTERED IN TO-DAY. Company B, Captain Russell, and Company M. Captain Bossieux, will be exam ined and mustered in to-day, or rather, it will be to-night when the work is completed. Company L, Captain Owen, will probably not be mustered in before tomorrow, as it lacks seven men of the required strength. Captain Owen had his in line, the required number yes terday, and the muster-in was about to begin, when seven men fell out, and the others had to wait until the necessary recruits could be obtained. Captain Ower was much mortified by the sudden and entirely unexpected action of the seven

hearts grew faint at the last mo

ment. He has worked very hard to ob-tain his full strength, having lost a

number of men on the physical examina-The Second has not yet mustered in musicians, but the band of the Virginia Polytechnical Institute will arrive pro-bably to-night, or to-morrow, having been summoned by wire. Lieutenant Shanks, who was for a number of years commandant at the Polytechnical Institute, says the band is one of the best he ever saw, and will furnish fine music. It consists of twenty-six pieces, but two will have to be dropped, as the regula-tions admit of only twenty-four pieces. The members of the band will be eneither to America or to Europe. The listed in the twelve companies of the United States will be forced to adopt an regiment, two ir soon as enlisted will be detailed as musi-cians. The Blacksburg Band, with the exception of the leader and probably one or two others, are alumni of the Poly-

technical Institute. WILL FOLLOW IT QUICKLY.

Though the Second will march first, the preparations for starting South at an early date are in general progress among the members of the Fourth, also, as it is generally believed this regiment will move almost as soon as the Second. The last of the companies composing it, Company D, Hampton, will reach here to-morrow, and it will almost certainly be mustered in by Monday afternoon. All the companies of the Fourth are not full yet, but there are believed to be enough men on the ground at Camp Lee, who came here with other companies that had their full strength, to make up what is lacking. A number of recruits, enough to fill up all vacancies in Company F (Suffolk), arri. I yesterday. It seems reasonable to expect that the Fourth will be mustered in by Monday night. Probably Tuesday it will be speeding south-

ward. COMPANIES SHORT OF MEN. The muster in of the Third will hardly be completed before the middle of the week. The last of its companies—Com-pany I, Cartain Willard—will reach here Sunday morning. It has not its ful quota by twelve or fifteen men, though Captain Willard thought, when in Rich mond Tuesday, that these would be se cured by the time his company started

Company C, Farmville, lacks a men yet, but Captain Allen returned ther yesterday, and said he felt certain of securing the men needed. Other companies of the regiment still lack me but recruits can in every instance secured with little or no difficulty. UNDER A REGULAR BRIGADIER.

While it is certain that two Virginia regiments will be ordered to Tampa, and may form a part of General Lee's division, it is not thought the Third will be sent there at all, certainly not no t is pretty well assured that the Virginh troops will be brigaded with a regi from another State, and that a regula army brigadier will be in command. Colonel Baker, of the Second, returns from Washington yesterday, whither he went to urge upon the Senators and Conen the advisability of having Genral Nalle placed at the head of the Viginia troops, formed into one brigad He had to return, feeling pretty well corvinced, not only that the Virginia troop would not be formed into a brigade, bu that an officer from the regular arm would be placed in command of that Second and Fourth Virgini which the Second and Fourth Virginia regiments will form a part. It was thought possible, however, that General Nalle might receive a brigadier's commis-sion, without being assigned to a brigade

ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNOR. Colonel Baker carried the following lorsement of General Nalle

Governor Tyler: Richmond, Va., May 16, 1898. His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, Washing

-Recalling the statement made t you in my letter of a few days ago, and personal representations given subse-quently, I write again to earnestly re-quest that you appoint General William quest that you appoint General William Nalle a brigadier-general, and hope that it may be consistent with your views to appoint him, and to allow him to command the three Virginia regiments, which are now fast getting ready for service. I find such a strong sentiment among the men, and such great desire among the people generally, that I cannot resist their importunities to make this request. The Virginia delegation in Congress will present a petition signed Congress will present a petition signed by all the officers of the three regiment

of Virginia volunteers asking for the appointment of General Nalle, and they will explain in person what I attempted to express when I said to you that regarded General Nalle an unusually well-qualified man to fill the position of prignificrogeneral.

rigadier-general. He is a typical soldier and thoroughly qualified by military training, having been graduated with distinction from the Virginia Military Institute. He has been State for more than twenty years colonel commanding the being colonel commanding the Third Virginia Regiment a greater part of this time. He was the senior volunteer officer at the beginning of my administration when I appointed him Adjutant-General of the State. In all positions held by him he has proved himself a man among men, and a soldier of the very highest order. I am sure he will reflect credit upon his State and country should your Excellency find it consistent with your ideas of duty to give him the appointment. With the highest respect, I remain, yours obediently, spect, I remain, yours obediently,

J. HOGE TYLER, Governor of Virginia MANY REQUESTS FOR RELEASE. Governor Tyler is in daily receipt of many letters and talegrams from mother and sisters of men who have enlisted, asking him to have them discharged, as their health is bad or they have familie dependent upon them for support. The Governor is powerless in such matters In his proclamation he advised that all such men remain at home, and while he such men remain at nome, and while he is at camp every day looking after the welfare of the men and doing all in his power to make them comfortable, he cannot discharge a United States soldier, and would not feel justified in sending home a man who at years of discretion

of the country. THE YOUNGEST OF ALL.

voluntarily enlisted for the defence

Governor Tyler has recently commis-sioned the youngest officer in America. The youthful soldier is Gregory Lawless, the 6-year-old son of Hon. Joseph T Lawless, Secretary of the Commonwealth Gregory has a warlike spirit, developed to a remarkable degree for one not past age of shirt-waists and knicker Ever since Camp Lee was es tablished he has spent the greater portion of every day there, and though it is a half-mile from the residence of his parents, the other morning he ran away before breakfast, succeeded in inducing the sentinel at the gate to admit him and was with the soldiers several hours before his frightened parents discovered him in a tent occupied by members of a

Petersburg company.

Recently Gregory has been in the habit of spending nearly his entire time with Captain Jackson's company. What time he has left he has put in at the Governor's office, begging the Governor to "make him a soldier." His persistency was finally rewarded by what passes with him as a commission, signed "J Hoge Tyler, Governor," setting forth that Gregory Lawless is thereby created a "sergeant in Captain Jackson's company," and directing that he be at once furnished with a gun and other equip

Gregory's commission has now received the signature of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and while the seal on the document does not bear the "Sic semper tyrannis" on that of others signed by his father every day, it is round, red, and sufficiently legal looking to answer Gre-gory's purpose and make him the proud-est boy in seven cities. It is also the direct cause of considerable beworriment of his father for the gun for which it

SHOULD BE VACCINATED. Governor Tyler is anxious that all the

Virginia soldiers be vaccinated before leave Camp Lee It is probable that the ladies who are raising a fund to purchase ice for the use of the soldiers will prevail upon the

officers in charge of the camp to have a review of the troops and charge a small admission fee to the grounds, if the regiments are not ordered away too soon. Private W. P. Casey, who was rejected as a member of Company B, Fourth Regiment, of Norfolk, on account of a

physical disability, has written to Gov-ernor Tyler, making an appeal to the Executive to aid him in getting into the He offers to sign a paper waiving all claims to pension, and is willing to serve without pay.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Deputy-Sheriffs.

HORN LAKE, MISS., May 18.-A tragedy occurred at the Foster plantation, four miles southeast of this town at 10 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of four men.

R. B. Campbell, H. R. Campbell, W. C. Cooper, and C. I. Jones, deputy sheriffs, isited the Foster place to arrest Nim od Littlefield and William Littlefield, his son, both negroes, charged with a mur-ler committed in Bolivar county several years ago. The negroes resisted the officers, whereupon Deputy R. B. Camp bell fired, killing Nimrod Littlefield. The counger negro seized a Winchester rifle and used it with deadly effect. His first shot struck Deputy Cooper squarely in the forehead, killing him instantly. The nfuriated negro then turned on H. R. Campbell, shooting him in the head death resulting instantly, while a third that brought Deputy Jones to the ground

Deputy R. E. Campbell, having no vailable ammunition, beat a hasty rereat for assistance, and upon returning the scene of the tragedy with a posse und the bodies of the dead deputie orribly mutilated, their heads having een beaten into a jelly. Bloodhounds were secured and immediately put on Littlefield's track, and if he is caught a

PRESIDENT DIAZ OUR FRIEND. He Has Ordered Mexican Troops to

Ald Texans, if Necessary. AUSTIN, TEX., May 18.-President Diaz, of Mexico, has written Governor Culberson that he has ordered Mexican roops on the border to render assistance to and protect citizens on the Texas side if called for. He says he has sent addiborder with orders to co-operate with the Unitned States troops in preventing depredations on Texas soil, and has instructed them to ask the co-operation 'of United States troops, if necessary. He closes his letter

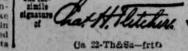
"With the hope that the good relations of true and candid friendship, which for many years have united the two re North America, may conpublics of tinue, and with the purpose of culti-vating them on my part, interpreting the will of this country toward yours, I submyself, your attentive servant and

TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

White Man and Negro Killed-White Man and Negro Badly Wounded. ATLANTA, GA., May 18.-A special to the Constitution from Valdosta, Ga., says: As a result of a tragedy in Clinch county last night, a white man, Charles Griffith, and Charles Thomas, a negro, were killed, and James Drawdry, white, and a negro named Henry Minsue badly wound-ed. Several negroes were raising a disturbance in Griffith's and Drawdry's store, and when ordered out pulled reolvers and fired on the merchants volvers and area on the merchants. Charles Smith (colored) was standing outside, heard the shooting, and, rushing in, revolver in hand, killed Thomas and wounded the other negro, Minsue. It is believed the negroes intended to rob the

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



THE SANJUAN FIGHT. DETAILED STORY OF BOMBARD.

MENT OF PORTO RICAN FORTS. AMERICAN FIRE DESTRUCTIVE

Aim of the Spanish Astoundingly Poor-Sampson Expected Spanish Fleet to Emerge from the Harbor-Only One American Killed.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED-PRESS

DISPATCH-BOAT DAUNTLESS, KEY WEST, FLA., May 18.-The Dauntless, dispatch-boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning, and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson on May 12th last. The American warships sustained only

trivial injury and lost only one man killed. After the engagement the north end of Morro Castle was in ruins, the Cabras Island fort was silenced, and the San Carlos battery was damaged. No shots were aimed at the city, and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a school-house was struck and that the master and his pupils were killed, but this is not believed to be true, as the bombardment took place early in the morning, and the school children are not likely to have been in the building at the

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns but other facts developed which showed that miscalculations had been made by those who drew up the plans. Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents in St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than the forts of

TO DESTROY SPANISH FLEET. The United States fleet left Key West on May 3d to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde Islands. This was the only infor-mation the Navy Department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly east ward, and on May 8th were off Cape Haitien, republic of Haiti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spanards, but no definite knowledge was ob

Early in the morning of May 12th Rear-Admiral Sampson's ships approached Juan, the American Consul at Cape Hai-tien having informed the Admiral of a report that thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Porto Rico. SITUATION OF CITY.

The city of San Juan is situated in long, narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defend-ed, and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras Island, which lies in the throat of the passage. Thes headlands had been fortified by the Span iards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. San Juan is on the ocean side of the bay, and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city ships must pass the Morro Cas-tle fortifications and the battery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Besides, they must pass the Canuelo bat-tery, on Cabras Island.

The attack on the forts was planned so that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor.

ORDER OF ATTACK. Admiral Sampson's order of attack directed the Detroit and Wampatuck to move ahead and continue sounding, while the fleet was near the shore. The line of ship; the Indiana, Amphitrite, and the Terror. The Mont-gomery was directed to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of fire from Morro and on the lookout torpedo-boat-destroyers. Canuelo fired, she was to silence it.

There were two objects of attack-the batteries on Morro and the Spanish fleetthe principal point being to destroy the . A sharp watch was to be kept for torpedo-boat destroyers.

The fleet assembled off San Juan about o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition, and appliances for handling the wounded ready

Rear-Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa, and the attack or hours.

NO SPANISH LOOKOUT. Although it was known at San Juan that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached.

The plan of the Admiral was thorough y carried out. The fleet steamed into the harbor and opened a tremendous fire on the fortifications. Three times the warships made circuit outlined in the official plan The forts withstood the first round, bu the Montgomery, from her station, near Fort Canuelo, on Cabras Island, wrough complete destruction. With glasses, the

officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the forts jumping over the walls and running away. The Detroit, which went nearest to Morro, had to train her guns at a high angle. Her shots, directed at the north side of the Morro, cut deep furrows in the face of the fortifications

The Iowa, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern walls.

The rest of the fleet fired in order, first on Morro and then on San Carlos, according to position.

SPANISH WAKED UP. On the second round the Spanish gun-ners were thoroughly awakaned, and stood by their guns bravely, keeping up a furious but aimless fire. From their firm foundation and high elevation the had a splendid opportunity to cripple ou fleet, but the Spanish gunners s fire regardless of aim, and as if onl sirous of emptying their magazines.

From the Associated Press dispatch boat we could see the American shell fall among the forts and among the troops of the gardson, raising clouds of dust and causing fires to break out.

It was hoped the Spanish fleet would

emerge from the harbor as soon the firing began, and a feeling of deep disap-pointment spread through the fleet when the lookouts reported that the harbo THE TERROR DARING.

At the end of the third round, the mor

itor Terror failed to understand the or

der to withdraw, and engaged Morre Castle alone for half an Castle alone for half an hour.

As seen from the dispatch-boat of the Associated Press, which occupied a grandstand position, the squatty little monitor, in tackling the towering fort. was making a magnificent display of daring. The Terror moved in as if in tending to ram the forts, and the Spanisi gunners evidently became greatly excited at her behavior, for they fired rapidly and without aim. The Terror

SPANISH AIM BAD. The scene was intensely interesting out it was not so exciting as had been out it was not so exciting as had been expected. The Spanish aim was so astoundingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt for our ships. In fact, when the Spanish forts fired voileys which hid them in smoke, followed a few seconds later by a geyser-like spouting and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch-boat, standing in her bow. The heavy swells somewhat affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror, for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally, the Terror seemingly grew tired, and slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement, and blazed away at the monitor until she

blazed away at the monitor until she was far out of range.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES. On board the Iowa a boat was struck

and caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered, and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by the solitary shell which struck the Iowa. One shell exploded on the New York, killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a cut-ter, tore three holes in a ventilator, and broke a small davit arm. Pieces of this

shell were gathered up for souvenirs, but there were not enough to go around. The New York was hit only once. When the dispatch-boat of the Asso-ciated Press left San Juan for the Island of St. Thomas, with the dispatch de scribing the engagement, the fleet was preparing to bury the dead. In addition to the man killed on board the New York, a gunner's mate on the monitor Amphitrite died from the effects of the

Of the New York's four wounded men, only two were seriously enough hurt to call for their transfer to the hospital-ship Soluce, which subsequently joined the fleet. The New York fired 250 shots, it is said,

during the bombardment

TOOK TO THE WOODS. The cable operator at San Juan cabled to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th, amouncing that a vigorous bombardment of the capital of Porto Rico was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It is considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example, and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's

first broadside.

The only war vessel of a foreign Power at San Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly. She had her rigging cut by pleces of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the Island of St. Thomas, where her commander told Captain Converse, of the Montgomery, that the American operations were entirely justifiable. It is understood, however, that the French officers, in conversation with other people, criticised the wisdom of the bombardment,

CHILD KILLED BY A CAR. Julian McDowell is Struck, and Dies from His Injuries.

Julian McDowell, the 5-year-old sor of Mr. T. N. McDowell, No. 712 Scott street, was struck by Electric-Car No. 23, of the Traction Company, Motorneer Caldwell in charge, at Twenty-second and Venable streets at 8 o'clock last evening, and died three hours later from the in-

juries sustained. The child, it seems, attempted to get on the car while in motion, and was struck on the step. His skull was frac-tured at the forehead and crushed, large pieces of the outer bone falling to the pavement with the blood.

The motorneer, Caldwell, was arrested promptly, and was later bailed at the First Police-Station for his appearance at the Police Court this morning.

The ambulance was called at 8:10, and

responded with Dr. Gwathmey in charge. Dr. Gwathmey had the injured boy. whom persons near by had laid upon the sidewalk and were caring for as best they could, put in the ambulance and taken to the home of his parents. Dr. John F. Jackson, the family physician, was summoned, and reached the house about 9:30. Dr. J. Allison Hodges, the physician to the rallway company, also visited the lad about the same time.

Both experienced physicians did not think any medical treatment could save him, though they did all they could to quiet his pain. He was unconscious when the nearest persons reached him after he was struck, and never aroused from the stupor. The physicians told the heartbroken parents they would "come in the

rested. Persons who reached the scene first lowers. May it inspire us to realize after the accident are not disposed to attach blame to the carmen for the hor rible result. Their impression was that child either did not see the car and suddenly darted out in its path, or else was playfully trying to get a ride wher

Personals and Briefs.

struck

t St. Albans.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cralle are at the

lefferson. Mr. M. R. Wharton, of Montgomery ounty, is in the city. Professor Melville Ball, of the Millet

Manual Labor School, is in Richm

Collector James D. Brady 1eft for Wash agton at noon yesterday on official bust Mr. George Trace, of Fork Union.

ast night elected a member of the Richmond Blues Professor George W. Miles, of the Gov rnor's staff, has returned to his home.

Miss Sallie Bernard, of Petersburg, is visiting the family of Mr. John L. Willams, on Grace street.

Hon, Thomas B. Ivey, member of the House of Delegates from Petersburg, was the city yesterday. Miss Mildred Roberts, of Wilkesbarre,

is stopping with Mrs. W. F. Brodmx, 504 west Cary street.

Captain P. E. Lipscomb, of King Wil-iam, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House f Delegates, is at Ford's. The condition of Mr. Julien Binford, Jr. ho was recently operated on at the Virginia Hospital for appendictis, is steadily

Hon. George B. Keezell, of Rockingham, is at Murphy's, on his way home from Hampton, where he attended a meeting of the Board of Fisheries, or

num will visit McCarthy Council, No. 468. Royal Arcanum, to-night, instead of Belvidere Council, as published yesterday One of the soldiers was taken sick at

The grand officers of the Royal Arca-

Union Depot last night with indigestion.
The ambulance, with Dr. Gwathmey in charge, responded to a call and treated the sick man. For the past week there has been harming company at the Selden Cot-age, Virginia Beach, from Richmond, hicago, and Norfolk, and Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Silvia, of 1826 ast Marshall street, left Sunday for a

ew weeks for Cleveland and Niaga Canada, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The condition of Miss Nellie McCance Rogers, who has been critically ill with meningitis, is now reported as somewhat improved, although she is not yet con-

The junior cotillon will give a dance Lakeside Park to-morrow evening at s o'clock. The class will go out on the class car. Mr. Tyler Brock will lead the

idered out of danger.

Rev. Dr. R. P. Lucado, pastor of Rowan-Memorial church, in Memphis Tenn., who has been visiting Dr. Hatcher left for home yesterday morning. Dr. Lucado was a student at Richmond College in 1882 and 1883. He was much pleased on visiting the college to find the marked improvements in the buildings. He was still remembered by the president, who was a colleague of his.

NEW YORK, May 18.—(Special.)—W. itzgerald, W. R. Brown, Hoffman; J. W. Fitzgerald, W. R. Brown, Hoffman; Hopkins, Mariborough; A. J. Bibb, Amsterdam; W. R. Trigg, C. A. Will

will not cause the hands to redden or chap. It leaves them smooth and soft. All Grocers,

The Modern Cleaner

A WINDOW OF MEMORY

HEBREW MEMORIAL ASS'N DECO-RATES GRAVES OF THEIR DEAD.

SIMPLE, BUT IMPRESSIVE, CEREMONY

A Large Crowd Attends the Service-Many Organizations Represented-Rabbi Calisch Thanks the Walker Just as the sun was sinking into its

western course yesterday a great crowd gathered in the Hebrew Cemetery to lay their chaplets of flowers upon the tombs of the heroes who sleep there, to lift up their voices in prayer and praise to the Ruler of human destinies, and to peer once again through the window in the house of memory. It was Hebrew Memorial-Day, but the

ceremony that marked its observance was not a set and formal thing. There was neither pomp nor pageantry. The people gathered 'round about the soldiers' section, marked with its quaint emblems of mourning, but bright with flowery garlands knit by loving hands; they joined, for the most part, in the singing of a familiar hymn and listened with tender reverence and devotion to the words of fervent prayer that fell from the lips of the eloquent rabbi of Beth Ahaba Synagogue; then the whole throng sang the national anthem, the Walker Light Guard fired three volleys over the graves of the Confederate dead, and the service was at an end.

LAST MISSION OF PEACE.

It was the last mission of peace performed by the Walker Light Guard before it becomes a part of the United States army to escort a detail from Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, from their hall, on Broad street, to the cemetery to take part in the ceremony, and Rabbi Calisch took occasion to call attention to this fact, to thank the organization for always turning out upon Hebrew Me morial-Day, and to pronounce upon it his

The ladies of the Hebrew Memorial As-life amply justify the formation of lociation, with delegations from the Se-such a veteran organization, but quite sociation, with delegations from the Se-nior and Junior Hollywood and Oakwood associations, occupied a position at the west end of the soldlers' section, the Walker Light Guard was drawn up in that gathered to witness the ceremony They served to confirm the self-respect covered more than half the cemetery. Captain Frank Cunningham led in the singing of the hymn, "Truth and Peace."
At its conclusion Rabbi Callsch deliver-

ed the following prayer; Oh, Thou, who art God, everlasting and omnipotent, I invoke Thy blessing upon this assemblage, which has gathered to do honor to the memory of the heroid dead. Though these grass-grown graves be dumb, yet they speak with a voice which the ear of the spirit hears. Thou, oh God, give to us the spirit which heeds this voice. Do Thou let this hour be one of blessed inspiration, fruitful of the highest impulses for good among hose who are here present. As we garland the memories of these brave soldiers and lay the wreaths of unforgetting afmorning," but neither of them thought it would be necessary.

The conductor on the car was not argender in us that faith that will make us willing soldiers in the army of Thy folnobility of duty, the sanctity of sacrifice, to understand that truth, that only that is lasting which is done in Thy name and in Thy service, for without builder builds for naught and the watchmen hold their vigil in vain. May it help us in the strife and contest of life, that we may be brave and unselfish in the performance of daily duty, fearless in acts of truth and righteousness, ready to answer the call when it comes to us. Do Thou give to us strength on the march and courage in the fight, so that when the day of our life's battle draws unto its close, when the cannonading ceases and the rattle of the musket is done, may we not have fallen in the fight with passion and temptation. May we ever be present at Thy roll-call, ever mustere into Thy service, ever obeying Thy commands, so that when our enlistment is over, when we are to lay down our arms, when the final discharge is given to us may it be with a record unashamed, and with that reward most desirable, the consciousness of duty nobly done. Then, when we bivouac on the campingof the heavens, around the fire light of the eternal stars, then shall the emory of it be to us one of unfading

> THE SUPREME SACRIFICE. After finishing his prayer the speaker urned unto the assemblage and said that, inasmuch there was no orator for the occasion, he would beg their in-luigence for a few moments. Continudulgence for a few moments. Continuing, he said that the great God had im planted the love of life in the human breast as the most tenacious of human impulses. All pain and suffering and misfortune will men endure, so that their days may be lengthened. Therefore, is it that Smithfield should have a monument the supreme sacrifice, when men will lay down their lives upon the altar of conviction or of patriotism. That emphasizes the nobler height That sacrifice he human being is capable of aspiring. It tokens the triumph of truth over the fortitude and self-abnegation of the wofear of superstition. It tells us that men of the South.
> howsoever dear is human life, howsoever In closing he said that it was our duty acred the ties that bind us to the living, yet that life were base and those ties were false and hollow did they uphold an eye that was blind to the right, an ear that was deaf to the call of duty, or heart that sent no patriotic thrill coursing through the body.

happiness, stretching through everlasting

Thy mercy. Amen.

May this be vouchsafed unto us in

These men whose bodies were here resting felt the thrill of noblest per-formance, and by their brave lives and oldier's death gave proof of the high purpose and heroic motives that animated them. They made the suprem sacrifice on the altar of their country Standing by their graves, we should lear of the beauty of holy action. The mute us. Especially now, when our country is again in the throes of conflict, the heritse of their brave memories should be riceless possession to us, indicating the eath that leads to glory, though it brough the gateway of the grave. his hour be inspiration to us all, calling

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife To all the sensual world proclair One hour of crowded glorious life Is worth an age without a name

TO THE WALKER LIGHT GUARD. Then turning to the men of the Walker Light Guard, he said: Though you come stand accounted with the implements of war. He praised them for their faithfulness in attending those ceremonies every year during the past quarter of a century. Those who are devoted in peace, he continued, are brave in war, and wishing them God's blessing and protection, he added: When you shall be called to lay down your arms, I know that there will come a discharge with a restand accoutred with the im

cord unashamed. In the name of those who are lying here, who cannot speak yet whose spirits are hovering near us at this hour; in the name of the ladies of this memorial association, I do most heartly and sincerely thank you, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon

you always.

"America" was then sung by all present, and the ceremonies closed with the firing of a salute.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

The Great Event ir Smithfield-Captain McCabe's Address.

The note of preparation in Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, for some time past has been the great Confederate Reunion under the auspices of Calcotte-Wrenn Camp, announced to take place there yesterday. The choice for orator of the day fell upon Captain W. Gordon Mc-Cabe, of Richmond, whose father was rector of the Episcopal church in Smithfield forty-odd years ago. The following is an outline of Captain McCabe's ad-He was knit to the people of Smithfield, Surry, and Isle of Wight by a double and a sacred tie-by the abiding recollection of the constant love and loyalty of that noble people to those nearest and dearest to him, and by the sterner memories of glorious victory and of defeat met with screne constancy, Of these sterner memories how many were evoked by the mere name of the veteran

gentleman who proved all gold tried by fire, and died at the head of his men on the fire-fringed heights of Ceme-tery Ridge." Of the two heroic brothers, Walter and Fenton Wrenn, both slain n battle, Captain McCabe spoke with manifestly deep feeling. Walter was his beau-ideal of the young Virginian, shy and gentle, yet full of the old Bersekir fighting blood, "who spurred with valor gay and debonair into the hell of shot and shell, on the desperate field of Second Manassas, and with splendid self-abnorgation flung away his life to save the honor of the brigade he loved so well."

Fenton Wrenn was the speaker's classmate at the University, and gentle scholar as he was, fell in the van of Pickett's immortal charge of the heights of Gettysburg. The mere perpetuation such names, the speaker said, would o apart from sentiment, it stood in sober truth for far more than this. He dwelt upon the great benefit morally and materially, to every community in having in of the veterans themselves, and comabsolute honesty of conviction of the men and women of 1861, who gave their all without grudge and without stir freemen.

The speaker said impressively that it was his delfberate judgment that the chief factor in the wonderful recupera-tion and development of the South since the war was the fact that her moral fibre, even in the darkest days of "Re-construction," had never become relaxed-the South, in the darkest of those days of poverty and oppression, "kept a stiff upper lip." and steadily refused to admit the unrighteousness of her contention.
"Thus, and thus only," continued the

RECONCILIATION. The era of genuine reconciliation be-tween the North and South had at last dawned on our common country, and he thanked God it was so, but, whenever occasion demanded, every Confederate soldier who had been steadfast to his "shall not fail to emphasize his conviction that ours was the struggle for constitutional freedom in America those eventful years from 1861 to 1865. The boys who wore the gray were rallying to fight under "dashing Joe Wheeler and our own peerless old Fitz." Small wonder. Southern men had always been looked to as the natural leaders in every war waged in this country from the Colonial wars against the French and Indians down to 1861. He gave a brief pic-ture of the leading part played by southern soldiers in various battles from the Revolution down through the Mexican war. The speaker said that the simple truth as to the struggle in which he and his comrades present had shared should be taught temperately, yet fearlessly,

heroic dead. Captain McCabe paid a high tribute to these "unreturning braves,"

to her heroic dead, Another monument must be built, the lack of which almost seemed to shame the manhood of every veteran, and that was a monument to commemorate the

to teach our children that we all owed allegiance to the flag of our common country, but we shall teach them as well that the cause in which the Confederate flag was unfurled was no unrighteous cause, and that the blood shed in its de-

George L. Christian, of Richmond, whose subject was the legal side of secession, in the treatment of which he is masterly.

Mr. A. Oppenhimer, who has been des-perately ill for several days at his home.

returned to the city last night feeling somewhat encouraged. Mr. Oppenhimer The Immanuel Meeting. Rev. J. R. Harrison preached an excel-lent sermon at Immanuel Baptist church last night on Christian Ardor, urgins the members of the church to renewed

John G. Evans Inspector-General. WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President to-day nominated John G. Evans, of South Carolina, to be inspector-general, with the rank of major.

Money saved by using Elastic Starch.

cotte-Wrenn'-"a name." he said, "that stirs the pulse's play like biast of bugie or rolling drums of Austerlitz." GLOWING TRIBUTES. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Colonel Calcotte, "the modest

for what they held to be the heritage of

speaker, "did Virginia and her southern blessing upon this act of love. May it sisters escape the deady apathy as to gender in us that faith that will make us courageous effort, and the consequent ceurageous effort, and the blight of social demoralizat ever follow in the train of defeat that is touched with ignominy and dishonor We should never forget the great and noble part played by these veteran camps in confirming and developing this "moral fibre." The best guarantee of fitness and fidelity in dealing with the problems of seace was single-minded devotion in day

of war to the cause which claimed the

fealty of the whole southern people

not only at the fireside, but in the schools and in our higher institutions of learn-Such fearless teaching was due our own self-respect and manhood; due to

our children; due to our matchle all, due the memories of our

fence was not the blood of "traitors." but of patriots of the loftiest and most The other principal speaker was Judge

Illness of Mr. A. Oppenhimer.

was slightly better yesterday. His son, Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer, who had been with him for two or three days. s, however, still quite an ill man.

near Fork Union, in Fluvanna county,

zeal and enthusiasm in religious work. The congregation was large and the service an interesting one. There will be preaching every night through the week, Saturday expected, at \$:15 o'clock.